

**AMENDMENT TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the paragraph which begins on page 5, line 5, as set forth in the replacement paragraph below. Deletions are shown in bold double brackets.

Upper portion 106 is bound[[ed]] on the lower side by horizontal axis H. In a typical passing or low beam pattern in countries that drive in the right hand lane, upper portion 106 is generally limited to the right hand side of the beam pattern as viewed from a vehicle. This is done to avoid direct glare from the lamp assembly to the occupant of an oncoming vehicle and is shown in Fig. 1. A non-passing or high beam pattern is not so limited. Thus, as applied to the pattern of Fig. 1, the upper portion of a high beam pattern would extend to the left of vertical axis V.

Please amend the paragraph which begins on page 9, line 15, as set forth in the replacement paragraph below. Deletions are shown in bold double brackets and additions are shown in bold and underlined text.

Referring back to Fig. 7, in operation, foreground shield 500 is initially placed in a pass-through position wherein any light striking protuberance 506 would have, but for the presence of protuberance 506, struck cutoff shield 608. In other words, protuberance 506 is located behind cutoff shield 608. Alternatively, foreground shield 500 could be placed forward of cutoff shield 608. In this alternate embodiment, the foreground shield is inverted to block foreground lighting as the glare shield is located forward of the reflector focal point. When desired, motor 614 is energized so that gear 616 rotates. Because gear 616 of motor 614 is engaged with teeth **[[508]]** **504** of foreground shield 500, rotation of gear 616 forces foreground shield 500 to rotate.